Office, Pennsylvania Avenue south side, between

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
THE Fifth Annual Fair of the Southern Cent,
ral Agricultural Association, will beheld
during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th
day of August next, which is the day of the fifth
annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia.
The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching
Fair, have adopted the following
General Regulations.

Ist The Fair Grounds and Buildings will be
opened for visitors on Monday morning, and continue open until Friday evening. It is therefore desirable that all persons have ng articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or
Saturday, the 9th and 10th August when a Committee will be there ready to receive them.

mittee will be there ready to receive them.

21. The Association has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping of articles which may be placed in the hands of its officers and committees, (the owner taking a check for the same,) until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them op ortunty to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the

Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. Lewis, Wm. Ezzard. and James M. Cathoun, are appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhibition, shall hive first been entered in the Secretary's book or registry—then labelled with the owner's name and reside ce—ind price, if fir sale—giving to the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees on pre-milms; and also to employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement and labelling of articles.

4th. There will positively be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement

cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article sent for exhibition—he statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For instance, if a Michine, a statement Secretary. For instance, if a Michine, a statement of is powers and uses, cost, time of invention, and any other fact deemed valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, mode of preparation of land and soil, manure and time of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animai, the pedigree or stock, age, mode of raising, &c. If Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by chill Iren or very old persons; the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of collecting such information as may be worth publishing in the transactions of the Society, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice, that a premium will not be awarded to any article, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by cle, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statements, made out in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Socie ties are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consulation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the im-Agriculture in their several counties, of the improvements in farming, tillage, draining and manuring, which have been or are in progress of being adopted. The leading products of their counties, the modes of preparation, time of planting and mode of cultivation. The means and measures of preserving and increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the serveral county societies would make up an amount of valuable information to be sent out in the published transactors of the Society.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange We request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale —such as choice seeds, machines, stock, &c-to carry them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition for

7th. Premiums .- It is impossible to name in a notice like this all, the various articles to which premiums will be granted. However comprehensive we might make any enumerated list there would still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving premiums, lest therefore the announcement of pre-miums for particular articles might be construed by the Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and valuable improvements or inventions in any of the departments, a premium of a cup worth \$ 10 will be given; on the second best articles a cup worth \$ 5 will be given, on the third best \$ 2 50; on the fourth an honor. And on all arti-\$ 2 50; on the fourth an honor. And on all articles of the highest merit in the remaining departments a cup worth \$5 will be given; on the second best \$2.50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, premiums from one to three dollars-these, how ever, are general regulations, and in particular case or cases of peculiar merit the committees will be pe mitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule. 8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned parti-cularly to the Ladies for their garden products,

fruits, flowers paintings, need e-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely ne to a proper management.

The facilities of getting to this centra

point induce us to invite, and to expect the pre-sence and contributions of many of our fellow citizens f Carolina. Alabama, Tennessee and Flo-rida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern

Central Agricultural Association.

10 h. The President upon a consultation wit such members as he can call to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective d pdriments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles classed and arranged in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of this arrangement, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will her repeat, and enjoin upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition may be received and arranged on Friday and Sat-urday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several con cles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition con

tinuing the whole time.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting.

attendance upon the Fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers, and others engaged in the laborious business of

the fair.

15th. The Sccretary is directed to publish these regulations in the Cultivator, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID W. LEWIS. Sec'y Southern Central Agricultural Associations Sparta, 25th June, 1850.

MATHEWES & ROPER Ractors and Commission Merchants, for Cotton, Rice, Bagging small country Produce, Van-derhorst's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

Vol. 1.

Washington, Tuesday, August 20, 1850.

MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, A Dictionay of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-Wok, and Engineering. Designed for Practical Working-Men, and those intended for the Engineering Profession.

Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; "Julhor and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithins," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," etc., etc., etc.

The Elements of Euclidby Colors," etc., et

1. Bib'iotheque des Arts Industriels. (Masson Paris.)
2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.

Loudon.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. (Blackie

lasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine Paris.)

5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)

7. Allgemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen (Forster, Wica.)
8. Organ fur die Fortschri^tte des Eisenbahnwe sens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wieshaden.) Sherwin's Logarithims.

10. Byrne's Logarithms. 11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne. 12. Silliman's Journal.
13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Huls

se, Leipzig. 14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain an-America contrasted.
15. Holtzapffels' Turning and Mechanical Manip pulation. 16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)

17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.
19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments
20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (La boulaye, Paris.
21. Sganzin's Civil Engineering.

22. Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.
23. Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation.
(Woodcroft.)
24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles
(Michel Alcan, Paris.)

(Michel Alcan, Paris.)
25. Macneill's Tables.
26. Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
27. Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer'
Pocket Companion.
28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.
29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)

Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.
The Mathematician. (London.)
Barlow on Strength of Materials.

Hann's Mechanics.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civi Engineers. (London.)

The Artisan.
 Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
 Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
 Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
 Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Bartished)

low, London,)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil (Le Blanc, Paris.) 43. Buchanan on Mill Work. Practical Examples of Mo

chines. (G. Rennie.) Repertoire de l'Iodustrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L. Mathias, Paris.)
 Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Ac

com, London.) 47. Setting out Curves on Railways.

London.) 48. Hodge on the Steam-Engine

Scientific American. Railroad Journal. (New York) American Artisan. 53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec

54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur, (De Bonnefoux, Paris.) 55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fair

Brees' Railway Practice 57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary

58. Bowditch's Navigation.
59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men
60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia. (Luke Herbert.)
61. Patent Journal; London.

62. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. Crasy.
64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine. 65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Has 66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place perfore practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a con-densed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which hey might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range which is no reated with such clearness and precision, that ever a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail o understanding, and thus learning from it much which it is importent for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal author nd subject comprised in this work it is self-evident, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication, The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights. Moulder and Boiler Makers. Artificers in Brass, Copper, and Tin. Cutters, and Workers of Steel in general.

Brickmakers. Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn. Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Con-tractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every

description. Architects an ! Bridge Builders. Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
Ship Builders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carper
ters, and others connected with Building an

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting, immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Macon, State and Georgia Railroads, to run accommodation cars early every morning and late in the afternoon, to Griffin, Marietta, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the Fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers.

Cutting and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.

Block and Pump Makers.

Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.

Manufacturers of Lines and Cotton Fabrics.

Mauufacturers of Spinning Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Building and Docking Ships.

Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.

Manufacturers of Lines and Cotton Fabrics.

Mauufacturers of Spinning Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Building and Docking Ships.

Cutting and Turning Tool Makers. Pin and Needle Makers. Nail and Rivet Makers Bolt and Screw-Bolt Makers,

Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms. Candle Makers. scuit and Cracker Makers. Lace Makers. Ribbon Weavers. Stone Cutters and Marble Masons. Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers. Cider and Cheese Manufacturers

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.
Sugar Bollers and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sagar Plantations.
Manufacturers of Railway. Bar, Round Ribbon, and Rod Iron.
Whee; Axle, and Spring Makers.
Engine Drivers, and Persons connected with the Locomotive generally.
Engineers, and Captains of Steam Vessels.
Managers of Stationary Engines.
Lumb: Dealers and owners of Saw Mills.
Veneer Cutters. HAVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, IN PARTS, PRICE

Veneer Cutters.

Veneer Cutters.
Owners of Planing Machinery.
Corn Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Bran-Separating Machinery.
Farmers and Persons using Grain-Shelling and Threshing Machinery.
Buhl Workers, Carvers Engravers, and Ornamen

Makers in general.

Persons employed in the Manufacture of Gas.

Mekers of Copper and Lead Tubing.

Linen and Straw Paper Makers.

Ship Owners, Harbor Masters, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.

Well Sinkers

Well Sinkers.

Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Philosophical Apparatus and Instruments.

Miner's Engineers, and other interested in Pumpons interested in Canals and Aqueducts.

Warchousemen, and others, using Hydrauli-Presses, Dynanometric Cranes, Jack Screws Common and Feed Cranes. Workers in Metals and Alloys. Tin Pate Workers.

Spring Maeufacturers.

Wheelwrights, Clock Makers Horologists, &c.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money o get original drawings of machinery in prectical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of works found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-draw-

ngs of ample siz- and clearness, so that a Mechani may construct accurately any machine described.

The publishers are, in short determined regardless of cost, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise.

The work will be issued in semi-monthly num-

bers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers at 25 cents per number, and completed within the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will

e made to agents. Any one remitting the publishers \$10 in advance shall receive the work through the post office free of expense. Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

Office States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THROUGH TICKETS by United States Mail
Steamship GEORGIA, Captsin D. D. Porter, United States Navy. On TUESDAY, August 13th, at 3 p. m., from her dock, foot of Warren street, N. R., with the Government mails for San Francisco.

Francisco.

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers direct from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to San Francisco, being now complete, the voyages for which tickets were issued having been rapidly and successfully performed, the Company are now prepared to issue through tickets to San Francisco.

From Panama to San Francisco-State-room

berths \$300. Steerage berth \$150, found with beds and a separate mess table. From New York to Chagres—State-room \$100. indee berth \$80. Steerage berth \$50; found bed and separate mess table.

Early application will be necessary to secure a through ticket by the Georgia, August 13th, a small number only being for sale by her.

RATES OF PASSAGE. State-room, Standee, Steerage Savannah New Orleans Freight to Chagres, 70 cts. per foot, prepaid. To secure freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS,

117 West st., corner of Warren, New York. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the Estate of Thos. J. Johnston, deceased, hereby notifies the creditors of said estate that, in pursuance of an order of the honorable Orphans' Court, he will be in attendance at the Orphans' Court Room, on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of paying all just claims against said estate.

THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Administrator Aug. 5.—3td. (Union & Intelligencer copy.) BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. OARKER, Agent for the above very superior HAIR WASH, received, this day, 12 gross.

holesale and retail, at PARKERS'

Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store,
Pennsylvania Av. near National Hotel.
aug. 8.—3t.

FOR THE SPRINGS. ADIES retiring to the springs or country, will find at PARKER'S, just opening, a fresh supply of Toilette Articles, such as very superior BAYRUM, COLOGNE, in bottles and on draught, EAU LUSTRAL, OX MARROW, DENTIFRICE, &c., COMB, HAIR, TOOTH, and NAIL

PARKER'S Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store, aug. 8.—3t.] Penn. Av. near National Hotel FERDINAND MOULTON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Will practice in the several courts in the District and attend to the prosecution of claims against the Government. Office corner of E and 7th streets, opposite th

J. Knox Walker, Attorney at Law and General Agent,

OFFERS his services in his profession and as
Agent for the Prosecution and Collection of
Claims before Congress and the Departments, also for obtaining Patents.

All business confided to him will be promptly at j17 ff

DIGNITY, GRAVITY, &c .- Prof. Boyle, of the oublin "Freeholder," says:
"I have seen the gravity of persons in the pul

"I have seen the gravity of persons in the pul-pit—lawers in court—judges on the bench—Qua-kers at conventicle—demagogues at public meet-ings—the chancellor in the Lords—the speaker in the Commons—soldiers at drill—doctors near a patient—clients at a law suit—auctioneers puffing a worthless daub—antiquarians over a brass far-thing—old gendemen at funerals—young gentle-men at tailor's bills—bailiffs at an execution—and the haogman at the gallows—I have seen the grav-ity of an author when his play was damned, and of a coxcomb taking his place at twelve paces of an acoxomb taking his place at twelve paces of an attorney drawing out bills of cost, and of Alderman adjusting his napkin at a city feast; I have seen Mr. Rogers and Belzoni's mummy; but the gravity of each and all taken together, does not equal the gravity of a cow chewing her cud."

The Marietta Buckett Factory was destroyed by fire recently. Insured to the amount of \$8,0 or \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was in the Columb Insurance Company.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. The Randolph Epistles on the Right o-

No. 3. Mr. Webster's Contrast—Curious scraps from His tory—Secession never denied 'till 18 years ago—J. Q. Adams—Edward Livingston and the Proclamation—He drafted it—Van Buren and Livingston vs. Judge Barbour—Livingston vs. himself—Mr. Madison's letter—Mr. Randolph and Secession—Mr. Tazewell and Secession—Dr. Cocke of the Virginia Senate—The most obnoxious feature of the Proclamation disavowed in the Globe, and by authority, &c. and by authority, &c.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, MILLARD FILLMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: It was somewhat inaccurate to have said, as I did in my first Epistle, that the right of secession had never been discussed; it was scrupulously true however, as I stated, that the question had never arisen—had never been up for judgment; and as to every department of this Government, it had remained an issue, coran con judice. Notwithstanding that however, I find, on resurring to the proceedings in Virginia, that it was much discussed there, and what is more to the purpose, that in Mr. Webster's speech on the Force Bill, he did incidentally discuss the right of secession, and that he denied the right. He did not indeed fail into the fore-ordained blunder, which Mr. Clay so unaccountably put upon the Senate, of confounding Mullification with Secession—but on the contrary, drew a contrast between them, and in Mr. Clay's hearing, which no man could have heard and forgotten. He said:

"Secession would, it is true, abandon the Constitution altogether; but then, it would profess to abandon it. Whatever other inconsistencies it might run into, one, at least, it would avoid. It would not belong to a Government, while it rejected its authority. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

into, one, at least, it would avoid. It would not be-tong to a Government, while it rejected its authori-ty. It would not repel the burthen, and continue to enjoy the benefits. It would not aid in passing laws which others are to obey, and yet reject their authority as to itself. It would not undertake to reconcile obedience to public authority, with an as-serted right of command over that same authority. It serted right of command over that same authority. I would not be in the Government and above the Government at the same time!"

Before marshalling the proofs which attest that

the Constitution is a compact, &c., as announced in the postcript of my last epistle, there are a few curious scraps from history, with which I would freshen up your Excellency's memory. I take for granted that so pregnant a circumstance as the origin and date of the first denial of the right of secession has not escaped you, and that it occurred less than 18 years ago, and first saw the light in General Jackson's proclamation of December 10, 1832, against South Carolina's Ordinance of Nul-1832, against South Carolina's Ordinance of Nullification. Until then, I undertake to say, that in the whole history of the Constitution, not a vestige remains of that invaluable right having ever been brought to question. Not a word recorded in the Madison Papers, casts a doubt upon the subject. Nothing that occurred in the Convention—nothing written in the Federalist—no construction of the Constitution upon the powers delegated or reserved during the administrations of Washington or the elder Adams, ever brought it into doubt; while the very memorable instance I have already given to your Excellency, touching Kentucky's famous memorial in 1795, solemnly and boldly announcing her purpose of seceeding from the Union, with the implications arising from the silence and acquiescence of Washington and his cabinet, of their concession of the right, carries with it overwhelming testimony in right, carries with it overwhelming testimony in its favor. And in far more recent times, (1844-5.) such free and bold constructionists of Federal powers as Mr. John Quincy Adams, and large majorities of the two houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, resolved and declared in substance, that the annexation of Texas would be such a from Panama to San Francisco, being now complete, the voyages for which tickets were issued having been rapidly and successfully performed, the Company are now prepared to issue through tickets to San Francisco.

The books for the GEORGIA on the 13th August are now open, and passages can be secured on application at the office of the Company, 117
West street, at the corner of Warren street, at the following rates:

Lead to Amazardo de la sucla and declared in substance, that the annexation of Texas would be such a breach of the Lonstitution, as to justify and out other the ablest and most distinguished of the living celebrities of Virginia, Littleton Waller Tazethorize her secession from the Union, and it was her standing menace for a twelve-month, that if Texas came into the Union, that Massachusetts would go out of it! There's potential secession for you, boldly and most explicitly avowed!—

West street, at the corner of Warren street, at the following rates:

Lead Texas would be such a other the ablest and most distinguished of the living clebrities of Virginia, Littleton Waller Tazethorize her secession from the Union, and it was her standing menace for a twelve-month, that if Texas came into the Union, that Massachusetts would go out of it! There's potential secession for you, boldly and most explicitly avowed!—

The books for the GEORGIA on the 13th August are now open, and passages can be secured on application at the office of the Company, 117

West street, at the corner of Warren street, at the following rates:

Lead The American August and the such as the relevant management of the living and in repugnance to the habits of his whole life, drafted a series of resolutions, and read them from the Union, that Massachusetts would go out of it! There's potential secession for you, boldly and most explicitly avowed!—

The secession from the Union, and it was the rate of the living celebrities of Virginia, Littleton Waller Tazethorican for the Linch in scale in the such as the living celebrities of Virginia,

the right she asserted!
At the time of the proclamation, and for some time before, Edward Livingston, a man of great ability and ardently attached to General Jackson, was Secretary of State, and it has long since passed into history, that he was the draftsman of that celebrated paper. Some twelve month or more before this, an unfortunate rupture took place between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, then the Vice President of the United States, and which the friends of the latter, wholly attributed to some dark intrigue of Mr. Martin Van Buren. Some time after this, and when the last crisis was approaching in the affair of South Carolina, she claimed the services of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the United States, and he resigned the Vice Presidency, and accepted that trust. In November 1832, the Presidential election was to take place. 1832, the Presidential election was to take place. The Democratic party generally took up Mr. Van Buren as Vice President, on General Jackson's ticket. In Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, considerable objections prevailed in that party against Mr. Van Buren. In Pennsylvania, Judge Wilkins was taken up in opposition, and he obtained her electoral vote. In Virginia, the Legislative caucus in nominating Presidential electors in favor of Jackson, left them unpledged as to the Vice Presidency, and two tickets with the same electors, were run there, the one Jackthe same electors, were run there, the one Jackthe same electors, were run there, the one Jackson and Van Buren, the other Jackson and Barbour. Now General Jackson was greatly attached to Van Buren and having himself made Philip P. Barbour a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was deeply incensed at his lending himself in opposition to the regular Democratic nomination and Mr. Livingston as one of the "designing counselors" who wished to influence General Jackson to disavow the principles to which he owed his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Government of the United States, and to transfer his real friends and supporters, bound hand and foot to his and their bitterest enemies—the ultra Federalists—ultra Bank—ultra Tariff—ultra Internal Improve-Judge Barbour's name was brought forward some friends of his in North Carolina catechised both Mr. Van Buren and himself on the great topics of the day, and responding, both of them denied the right of nullification; but Judge Barbour emphatically cally asserted the right of secession, while Mr. Van Buren said nothing at all about it. Judge B's letter bears date September 9, 1832, and he thus responded upon these topics:—
"The last subject embraced in the resolution, is that of nullification. I understand this term as meant to import the right of the several States, by

interposing their sovereign power, to declare void, within their respective borders, any law which

they may think unconstitutional.

"Thus understanding it, I am opposed to it.—
I will endeavor briefly to state my doctrine upon the subject. In general, when a question arises, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, it belongs to the judicial department to decide it, because in general, the question arises in a case, either "in law or equity," that is, is a controversy between parties, which had taken a shape for judicial decision. But when the question is one of political power that between the Federal Government and the States, whether the former has invad-

ment and the States, whether the former has invaded the reserved rights of the latter, I hold that questions of this kind do not belong to judicial cognizance. That the people of the States are parties to the compact, in their character of States: That the Constitution has not conferred upon the judicial department any political power whatever: That therefore, in relation to questions of this character, there is no common umpire: and that consequently, the States must divide for themselves: This is the Right,—but what is the Remedy? Mycomion is, THAT THE ONLY RIGHTFUL REMEDY IS opinion is, THAT THE ONLY RIGHTFUL REMEDY I HAT OF SECESSION.

Now, it is said, that Mr. Livingston, under the sway of his resentments and blinded by his impulses, lugged the question of secssion into the proclamation and controverted the right, for the un-Appeals, in reply to his greatest living rival clamation and controverted the right, for the ungerous purpose of crushing Judge Barbour under the overwheming weight of the President's popularity, and making him in fact, what many of the Democratic jornals pronounced him to be, at the Cose of the election, "politically dead." I have greatest Dougle of the election, "politically dead." I have greatest Dougle of the election, "politically dead." I have greatest Dougle of the election, "politically dead." I have greatest Dougle of the election, "politically dead." I have it to truth to say, that there were circumstances, which made the charge significantly plusuible.—I would now specially call your Excellency's non-which made the charge significantly plusuible.—I would now specially call your excellency in the formation respecting the Australian colonies. The population of the colonies, (omiting New Zealand) in 1839 was 170,676, and in ten years (1839 to 1848) it had reached 333,764, they were sold at 13 cts."

I would now specially call your Excellency's non-black to some further passages from this brilliant article to some further passages from this brilliant article to some further passages of wielding the military and naval forces of the Government against one soverwise of a special mathematical particles. They amounted in 1839 to 42,854,815. The shipping in least one of the best trading points to favor of \$2,558,4815. The shipping is left on the electric telegraph of a rebellious dismemberment, and for spurning the sortion of a rebellious dismemberment, and for spurning the special mathematical particles. The propose of the greatest Judge sere one alone (John Markall)—cartic days by Tazewell's responsible to the colonies, (omiting New Zealand) in 1839 was 170,676, and in ten years (1830 to 184,088). The imports had to turn the special particle of Georgia. The weight of Georgia I is stated that the sules amounted to over \$18,000. They were sold at 13 cts."

I would now specially call your Excellency's none in t

ther asserted it—nor menaced it, nor exercised it. These two functions of opposition could not have existed together, as they were entirely incompatible with each other, for under the one, no rights whatever were maintainable out of the Union, nor under the other within it. There was another circumstance, morever, still more significant. The adoctrines of the proclamation, that the Federal Constitution had been formed by the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and necessarily have been (as I shall show hereafter) both an incident and a muniment, utterly belied the Democratic principles and sentiments of Mr. Livingston's whole public life; and in less than two therby constituted us a Nation of men, instead of a Union of States to which a right of secession must years before, he had controverted and with masterly skill, these very doctrines of the proclamation, when asserted by Mr. Webster in the famous addebate between him and Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, on Foot's Resolution! Note these passages:

"That in cases in which a law of the U. S. may infringe the constitutional right of a State, but which in its operation cannot be brought before the Supreme Court, under the terms of the jurisdiction expressly given to it, that Court is not created the immire, between a State that man deem itself are

preme Court, under the terms of the jurisdiction expressly given to it, that Court is not created the umpire, between a State that may deem itself aggriceed, and the General Government"—

"That if the act be one of those few which cannot be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to."

"That the theory of the Federal Government, being the result of the general will of the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree, on compact between the States, would tend to the most disasterous practical results: That IT WOULD PLACE THEE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES

IT WOULD PLACE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES AT THE MERCY OF ONE FOURTH, AND LEAD INEVITA-BLY TO A CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, AND FINAL-

Mr. Livingston himself was so well satisfied with the soundness of the doctrines he had thus laid down, that he enclosed a copy of this speech to Mr. Madison, well knowing that he, though opposed to nulification, had all his life maintained the right of secession. On the 5th of May 1920 the right of secession. On the 5th of May, 1830, Mr. Madison replied to the note accompanying his speech, and after commending its ability among other things said :

"You have succeeded better in your interpret 'I ou have succeeded better in your interpreta-tions of the Virginia proceedings in '98, '99, than those who have seen in them a coincidence with the nullifying doctrine so called. * * The error in the late comments on the Virginia proceedings, has arisen from a failure to distinguish between what is declaratory of opinion and what is ipso fac-to executary, between the rights of the parties and of a single party; and between resorts within the purview of the Constitution, and the final right, which appeals from a Constitution, cancelled by its abuses, to RIGINAL RIGHTS, PARAMOUNT TO ALL CONSTITU

From all this it is manifest, that Mr. Livingston all this it is manifest, that Mr. Living-ston's real principles, tallied to a nicety with those of Judge Barbour, (whose lights and models were Messrs Jefferson and Madison) and were utterly repugnant to the doctrines he put forth in the far-famed proclamation, which produced deep discon-tent, and many fatal scisms in the South, and es-recially in Viscin the pecially in Virginia, the impregnable fortress of state rights and democracy. Many of Gen. Jack-son's warmest and ablest friends, rose up in remonstrance and protested against doctrines so tinc-tured and tainted with the bane of federalism, that they had brought Daniel Webster and the federalthey had brought Daniel Webster and the federal-ists en masse into their support. To say nothing of the marks of wide-spread dissatisfaction with which the Virginia journals teemed,—there were two of the most remarkable men of the times, and who had largely contributed to Gen. Jackson's elevation, now took decided ground against such of the doctrines of the proclamation: These were the celebrated John Randolph of Ronnoke,—and the

for a few of them, as follows :-"Resolved, That while we retain a grateful sense of the many great and valuable services of to our country and to posterity, to make our sol-

late proclamation. "Resolved, That Virginia "is, and of right ought tobe a free, sovereign and independent State:" That she became so by her own sovereign act, which has since been recognized by all the civilized world, and has never been disavowed, retracted, or in any wise impaired or weakened by any subsequent

"Resolved. That Virginia has never parted with the right to recal the authority so delegated for good and sufficient cause, nor with the right to judge of the and sufficient cause, nor with the right to judge of the sufficiency of such cause, and to secced from the con-federacy, whenever she shall find the benefit of union exceeded by its evils—union being the means of se-curing happiness, and not an end, to which they should be sacrificed.

"Resolved, That while we utterly reprobate the doctrine of Mullification as equally weak and mis-chievous, we cannot for that reason, give our countenance to principles, equally unfounded and

countenance to principles, equally unfounded and in the highest degree dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Another of the resolutions aimed a sharp thrust ment and Hartford Convention men,—the habitual scoffers at State Rights, and to their instrument, the venal and prostituted press, by which they have en-deavored, and but too successfully, to influence and

mislead public opinion."
Mr. Tazewell took a somewhat different, but equally effective course. He wrote thirteen num-bers in the Norfolk Herald upon the President's Proclamation, over the signature of "a Virginian," but his nomme de plume formed no more disguise in masking the real author, than does that of "Randolph of Roanoke," the very humble person who indites you these Epistles. The whole were written with the most commanding abilityas will be amply attested through the liberal quo-tations from the last number, with which I pro-pose to strengthen my previous positions, and to enrich and adorn my present Epistle. He thus announces the right and the remedy for breaches

of the Constitution : "The union of the States thus resting upon a Covenant, entered into by every State with its co-States-when the terms of this Covenant are supposed to be broken by any of them, as there is no common arbiter to decide between the parties, it is of common arbiter to decide between the parties, it is of necessity, that each State must judge for itself, and act as its own judment may dictate. If in the honest exercise of this judgment any sovereign State declares the Covenant broken by its co-States, and chooses to dissolve the Union thereby established for this cause, she has the perfect right to do so; and this makes secession from the Union as to that party only."

There sir! That's an interpretation of the nature of this Government and of the powers of the States over its unity and destinies, from the first legal mind and the most brilliant living genius of this broad land, the accomplished but unambitious

this broad land, the accomplished but unambition Mansfield of this continent. It was of him the bruit came and lives to this day, that at the close of an overpowering argument in the Virginia Court of Appeals, in reply to his greatest living rival (Walter Jones)—that Virginia's brightest, wisest, greatest Judge save one alone (John Marshall)—car-

No. 55. jurisdiction fruitful and tolerant of oppressions

jurisdiction fruitful and tolerant of oppressions born of violated faith and a broken covenant. They may satisfy your Excellency, that so wanton a shedding of brethren's blood, as the message suggests and defends, might prove as utterly impotent for its objects, as the whole country is a acknowledging it would be, foully criminal and unspeakably calamitous! The author vividly depicts the political consequences of such an Exceutive war upon a seconding State. He says:

"Such a war will differ from every other that has before occurred from the beginning to that day; because, even by the most complete success, its avowed object, can never be attained. Independence, conquest, reparation of wrongs, security punishment of indignity offered, may all be achieved by successful war; but victory can never make union, or repair the breach of its broken corenant."

"The war waged to revive a broken covenant of union, can never attain its avowed end. It may bring conquest, may make

a broken covenant of union, can never attain its avowed end. It may bring conquest, may make loyal subjects, or hollow-hearted pretended allies, but it cannot make real union. The union of free States can neither be made nor preserved by force. It is a solicism so to speak. Such a fanciful union is consolidation in its most abhorrent form—wherein the majority, will wield not only its own powers, but those assigned to their subdued allies also!

"I thank God! that in his infinite wisdom and mercy, he has been pleased thus to ordain. The

mercy, he has been pleased thus to ordain. The truths I have announced, ought and will teach moderation and forbearance to all who value the union of these States. Each will look to the fearful consequences to itself, that may attend its own acts, and will abstain from pushing even admitted powers to oppression. The RIGHT OF SECESSION IS THE RIGHT OF ALL. It may be claimed by one Is THE RIGHT OF ALL. It may be claimed by one to-day, and another to-morrow, as each may find itself aggrieved. Its apprehended evils may easily be guarded against, by not exercising doubtful powers, nor pressing legitimate powers, until they become doubtful. The security of the Union is to be found in the common affections and common interests of the States, and not in the bayonets of its soldiery. By such feelings alone, was the Union first formed—by such sentiments alone, has it been since maintained, and by such sentiments alone, can it be preserved. ONCE DENY

FORCE, AND SURELY AS NIGHT SUCCEEDS THE DAY, OUR DESTINY AS A FREE PEOPLE IS FULFILLED!"

Once more, that I may bring his high authority to sustain the position I took in my first epistle, that the right of secession is a reserved right, and consequently a State right, under the 10th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.—With a single thought, thus skilfully put, he crushes at a blow, all Mr. Livingston's disingen-ORCE, AND SURELY AS NIGHT SUCCEEDS THE DAY,

THIS RIGHT OF SECESSION WHEN IT IS CLAIMED, AND

REVENT OR PUNISH ITS EXERCISE BY MILITARY

ous heresies in the proclamation :
"According to his idea it would seem, that

"According to his idea it would seem, that there are no constitutional rights, but such as are granted by the Constitution: According to mine, every right and every power too, not disparaged by any of the grants and prohibitions contained in the Constitution; are especially reserved therein, and so become constitutional rights and powers: The right of secession thus becomes a constitutional right."

These numerous and powerful assaults upon Gen. Jackson's proclamation by his own political friends, and especially a resolution offered in the Virginia Senate, which he regarded as wholly mistaking the true intendments of that paper "as he understood it," at last took the matter into his own hands, and by his express authorization, the following comment was made upon the resolution in the editorial columns of the Washington Globe:—

The amexed resolution, offered by Dr. Cocke of the Senate of Virginia, shows that the opposition to the proclamation in the Legislature, has grown out of a total misconception of its meaning:

"Resolved, That the Federal Constitution is a compact, originally formed between separate, independent and sovereign States, whereby each that, upon the terms and for the equivalent therein exof this assembly in 1798 and 1799, and would tend in practice to the most disasterous consequences giving to a minority of the States, having a majori-ty of the population, the control over the other States,—consolidating the States into one nation, and leading unavoidably to the transformation of our federative system into a single Governmen without limitation of powers.'

"without limitation of powers."
Now for the Globe's comments:
"It appears from this, that the proclamation is understood to assume the ground, that the Federal Constitution is the creature of the people of the United States, as an AGGREGATE mass—one great community; and that it would therefore give "to a minority of the States, having a majority of the population, a control over the other States," Sc.
"The proclamation so for from assuming that

"The proclamation, so fur from assuming that the Constitution is the work of the people of the Union, as one people, asserts that it is a compact, formed by the people of the United States, acting as separate communities,—first, through their State legislatures, in providing the means of framing the terms of Union through a joint constitution, and then "acting in separate conventions," to ratify the provisions determined on. This view of the ORIGIN OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN THE MOST EX-PRESS MANNER, RECOGNIZES IT AS "A COMPACT," flour. PRESS MANNER, RECOGNIZES IT AS "A COMPACT, AND A COMPACT DERIVING ITS BINDING AUTHORITY, ROM THE RATIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE RESPECTIVELY, GIVEN IN THEIR SOVEREIGN

CAPACITY-THROUGH CONVENTIONS. These details have led me away from the top I had proposed to discuss in this number,—and as your Excellency's curiosity is doubtless "on tiptoe," to hear something of the sober North's patriotic submission to the behests of the Union, t best beseems the exigencies of the correspon-lence, that I should give your Excellency an inkling of the North's doings aforetime,—before Giant embryo,—the Union,—which has now clutched the club of Hercules, to make war upon

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO .- Burning of four Vessels.—We learn from Mr. W. T. Jones, that a few days before he sailed from Rio Janeiro, news had reached that place that the British Admiral on that station, with the British steamer Cormorant, had entered the port of Parrangua, and burnt four Brazilian vessels. The fort opened a fire on the steamer and killed four of her men. It was sup-posed the admiral had received instructions from home to suppress the slave trade. There was a great excitement at Rio Janeiro, caused by this incident, and it was thought it would lead to some difficulty between the Brazilians and the British. The sickness had nearly subsided when the barque sailed on the 9th of July.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

Mississippi.—The Woodville Republican understands that a lead mine has been discovered within a few miles of Cooper's Well.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO. estimated that 30,000 cases of yellow fever at Rio terminated fatally. Among the victims are many captains and officers of American vessels, as also a large number of seamen.

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ELLWOOD FISHER,

Washington City.

The European News—The Danish and Schleswig War.

The Ningara arrived at New York yesterday. We have thus been placed in possession of our European letters and papers to the 3d inst., in-

The details of the political news by this same are of considerable interest, so far as the war with Denmark is concerned. Public feeling in the be excited by this war in a The details of the political news by this arrival Europe seems to be excited by this war in a much greater degree than it has been by any other much greater degree than it has been by any other subject since the memorable conflict which was carried on on the part of Hungary against Austria and Russia. The European journals are filled with speculations as to the probable result of the war. No one, however, is able to predict how it will end, under the present circumstances. If it is not speedily brought to a close by some decisive victory on the part of Denmark, there now exists every probability that Germany will again take up the cause of the Duchies, and engage in the conflict. Indeed, if hostilities are protracted for any length of time, such a result in the existing state of things, appears to be almost certain. An agitation in behalf of Schleswig-Holstein has already been got up in Northern Germany, and demonstrations have been made in Hanover and other States, in favor of sending troops to the assistance of the Duchies.

In order that our readers may the better understand the importance of Germany of its union with Schleswig-Holstein, we will give them some particulars respecting the nature, origin and history of this question, which at this moment

stand the importance of Germany of its union with Schleswig-Holstein, we will give them some particulars respecting the nature, origin and history of this question, which, at this moment, creates so much agitation in Europe.

The two Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, situated on the North sea and the Baltic, command the most favorable position, in point of navigation and commerce, of any states of Germany or northern Europe. Their coasts, which are lined with harbors and ports, seem to be formed by nature to become the commercial depot of the trade between the two seas we have just named. The population of Holstein is about 471,000 inhabitants; that of Schleswig about 360,000, of which over 200,000 are Germans. The people of these states have always been remarkable for their hardihood and enterprise, and have furnished the best sailors in Europe; both Great Britain and Denmark having frequently preferred them to their own. Schleswig has been a part of the Danish Kingdom for several hundred years; but its political union with Holstein, which, though a German state recognized the sovereignty of the King of Denmark, has been guaranteed by treaties as far back as 1460, and the two Duchies of Schleswig Holstein have always been closely united states. To the year 1660 they were governed under the same laws and constitution. In the year 1661, the King of Denmark declared himself to be an absolute monarch, and commenced to govern according to his own will and pleasure. He altered the constitution in his Kingdom, as well as in his Duchies. He issued a law, by which the throne of Denmark was in future to inherit to the female line as well as to the male line, but prohibited, by another law, this mode of succession in the Duchies. From this period dates the commencement of the quarrel with regard to the right

hibited, by another law, this mode of succession in the Duchies. From this period dates the commencement of the quarrel with regard to the right of succession in Schleswig-Holstein.

When, in 1806. Germany ceased to be an empire, the Duchy of Holstein was declared to form a State of the kingdom of Denmark, according to the fundamental law of 1661, by which the king of Denmark held absolute power over all his States, and could unite or separate them at his own pleasure. The old treaties and laws, according to which Holstein was to remain a German Duchy forever, united with Schleswig and recoSnizing merely the sovereignty of Denmark, have "The annexed resolution, offered by Dr. Cocke of the Senate of Virginia, shows that the opposition to the proclamation in the Legislature, has grown out of a total misconception of its meaning:

"Resolved, That the Federal Constitution is a compact, originally formed between separate, independent and sovereign States, whereby each that the probability of the equivalent therein expressed, voluntarily agreed to vest a portion of its means of the most grining despotism that has probable very been exercised by any government. The whole history of Schleswig-Holstein, up to sovereignty in a common head, to be exercised by the sovereign of the source of the s pressed, voluntarily agreed to vest a portion of its sovereignty in a common head, to be exercised by the joint will and deliberations of all the parties, reserving to itself the exclusive enjoyment of the residue; and the contrary doctrine maintained by some, and set forth in the late proclamation of the President of the United States that the Federal gate, and not from the States in their sovereign capacity, is a fallacious and unfounded assumption not warranted by the history of the formation of that instrument; opposed to the true theory of our Government as expounded by the resolutions third war between the Duchies and Denmark, and we shall now have to see whether the latter will succeed in this contest against the former. The battle of Idstedt, the first conflict of this third war, was so sanguinary, that the details are read with the greatest interest. We, therefore, give the official accounts of the affair.—N. Y.

THE GREAT BALL AT SARATOGA .- A grand fancy ball on the 21st inst.: marks the climacteric of Saratoga gaities. After that, unless this season differs from the last, the tide of travel ebbs, and in n the last, the tide of travel ebbs, and in a fortnight the thousands of visitors dwindle to hundreds; and on the first cold night September, these take their flight, and the hotels close, not to

re-open till another season.
To show how "Life at Saratoga" is sustained; it is enough to glance at the following concerning the U. S. Hotel:

There are now about 700 guests at this house, to which may be added 100 children and 300 servants, making 1,100 persons to feed daily. They consume, beside many other articles, the following, each day: 500 lbs. beef, 500 do mutton, 500 chickens, 150 ducks and turkies, 2,500 eggs, 600

THE MORMONS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Mackay has written for the London Morning Chronicle, a full and interesting account of the Mormons, a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. Dr. Mackay say and mixed much with these enthusiasts in Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their priests, who evinced the most friendly feeling, priests, who evinced the most friendly feeling, finding that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high favor amongst the sect. It seems which is in high favor amongst the sect. It seems that during the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 2500—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland. "The growth of Mohamedanism," Dr. Mackay says, "rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mormonism."

Blackwood's opinion upon male dancers is not Blackwood's opinion upon male dancers is not worth quoting, just as the watering-place season is commencing. He says of "a man fond of shuffling and twirling himself out of the dignity of step which nature gave him—picking his way through a quadrille like a goose upon red-hot bricks, or gyrating like a bed tectotum in what English fashionables are pleased to term a "valse see a man thus occupied, without a desire to kir.

GOOD PLAN FOR FERTILIZING LAND. three bushels of Indian corn broadcast, and whne it is 18 inches above the ground plough it in.— This is said to be a better plan than ploughing in clover.—Scientific American.

NEW COTTON.-The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday, by the Rail Road, from the plantation of Mr. Bostick, of Jefferson county, (Georgia.) consigned to Messrs Lafitte & Co. The quality was considered to be strictly mid-